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Hongkong Daily Press.

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TIME-TABLE.

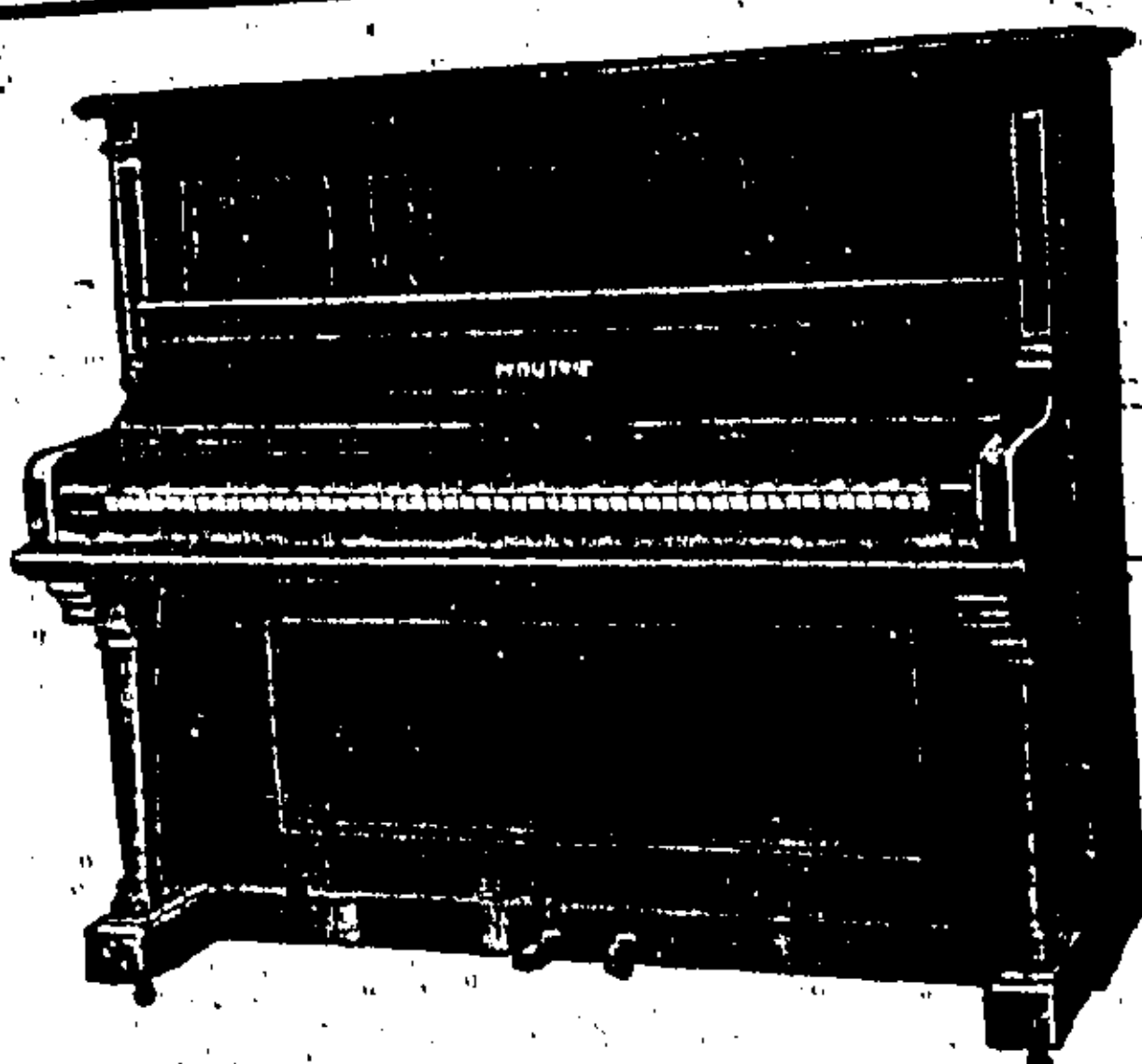
On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through a.m.	No. 12 Through a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.
TON (Sha Tau)	7.30	8.15	11.15	11.45	1.15	1.50	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45
Yuen Shan	7.35	8.20	11.20	11.50	1.20	1.55	2.20	2.50	3.20	3.50
Shing Mun	7.40	8.25	11.25	11.55	1.25	2.00	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55
Yuen Shan	7.45	8.30	11.30	12.00	1.30	2.05	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00
Shing Mun	7.50	8.35	11.35	12.05	1.35	2.10	2.35	3.05	3.35	4.05
Yuen Shan	7.55	8.40	11.40	12.10	1.40	2.15	2.40	3.10	3.40	4.10
Shing Mun	8.00	8.45	11.45	12.15	1.45	2.20	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15
Yuen Shan	8.05	8.50	11.50	12.20	1.50	2.25	2.50	3.20	3.50	4.20
Shing Mun	8.10	8.55	11.55	12.25	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25
Yuen Shan	8.15	9.00	12.00	12.30	2.00	2.35	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30
Shing Mun	8.20	9.05	12.05	12.35	2.05	2.40	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35
Yuen Shan	8.25	9.10	12.10	12.40	2.10	2.45	3.10	3.40	4.10	4.40
Shing Mun	8.30	9.15	12.15	12.45	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45
Yuen Shan	8.35	9.20	12.20	12.50	2.20	2.55	3.20	3.50	4.20	4.50
Shing Mun	8.40	9.25	12.25	12.55	2.25	3.00	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55
Yuen Shan	8.45	9.30	12.30	13.00	2.30	3.05	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00
Shing Mun	8.50	9.35	12.35	13.05	2.35	3.10	3.35	4.05	4.35	5.05
Yuen Shan	8.55	9.40	12.40	13.10	2.40	3.15	3.40	4.10	4.40	5.10
Shing Mun	9.00	9.45	12.45	13.15	2.45	3.20	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15
Yuen Shan	9.05	9.50	12.50	13.20	2.50	3.25	3.50	4.20	4.50	5.20
Shing Mun	9.10	9.55	12.55	13.25	2.55	3.30	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25
Yuen Shan	9.15	10.00	13.00	13.30	3.00	3.35	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30
Shing Mun	9.20	10.05	13.05	13.35	3.05	3.40	4.05	4.35	5.05	5.35
Yuen Shan	9.25	10.10	13.10	13.40	3.10	3.45	4.10	4.40	5.10	5.40
Shing Mun	9.30	10.15	13.15	13.45	3.15	3.50	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45
Yuen Shan	9.35	10.20	13.20	13.50	3.20	3.55	4.20	4.50	5.20	5.50
Shing Mun	9.40	10.25	13.25	13.55	3.25	4.00	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55
Yuen Shan	9.45	10.30	13.30	14.00	3.30	4.05	4.30	4.60	5.30	5.60
Shing Mun	9.50	10.35	13.35	14.05	3.35	4.10	4.35	4.65	5.35	5.65
Yuen Shan	9.55	10.40	13.40	14.10	3.40	4.15	4.40	4.70	5.40	5.70
Shing Mun	10.00	10.45	13.45	14.15	3.45	4.20	4.45	4.75	5.45	5.75
Yuen Shan	10.05	10.50	13.50	14.20	3.50	4.25	4.50	4.80	5.50	5.80
Shing Mun	10.10	10.55	13.55	14.25	3.55	4.30	4.55	4.85	5.55	5.85
Yuen Shan	10.15	11.00	14.00	14.30	4.00	4.35	4.60	4.90	5.60	5.90
Shing Mun	10.20	11.05	14.05	14.35	4.05	4.40	4.65	4.95	5.65	5.95
Yuen Shan	10.25	11.10	14.10	14.40	4.10	4.45	4.70	5.00	5.70	6.00
Shing Mun	10.30	11.15	14.15	14.45	4.15	4.50	4.75	5.05	5.75	6.05
Yuen Shan	10.35	11.20	14.20	14.50	4.20	4.55	4.80	5.10	5.80	6.10
Shing Mun	10.40	11.25	14.25	14.55	4.25	4.60	4.85	5.15	5.85	6.15
Yuen Shan	10.45	11.30	14.30	15.00	4.30	4.65	4.90	5.20	5.90	6.20
Shing Mun	10.50	11.35	14.35	15.05	4.35	4.70	4.95	5.25	5.95	6.25
Yuen Shan	10.55	11.40	14.40	15.10	4.40	4.75	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30
Shing Mun	11.00	11.45	14.45	15.15	4.45	4.80	5.05	5.35	6.05	6.35
Yuen Shan	11.05	11.50	14.50	15.20	4.50	4.85	5.10	5.40	6.10	6.40
Shing Mun	11.10	11.55	14.55	15.25	4.55	4.90	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45
Yuen Shan	11.15	12.00	15.00	15.30	4.60	4.95	5.20	5.50	6.20	6.50
Shing Mun	11.20	12.05	15.05	15.35	4.65	5.00	5.25	5.55	6.25	6.55
Yuen Shan	11.25	12.10	15.10	15.40	4.70	5.05	5.30	5.60	6.30	6.60
Shing Mun	11.30	12.15	15.15	15.45	4.75	5.10	5.35	5.65	6.35	6.65
Yuen Shan	11.35	12.20	15.20	15.50	4.80	5.15	5.40	5.70	6.40	6.70
Shing Mun	11.40	12.25	15.25	15.55	4.85	5.20	5.45	5.75	6.45	6.75
Yuen Shan	11.45	12.30	15.30	16.00	4.90	5.25	5.50	5.80	6.50	6.80
Shing Mun	11.50	12.35	15.35	16.05	4.95	5.30	5.55	5.85	6.55	6.85
Yuen Shan	11.55	12.40	15.40	16.10	5.00	5.35	5.60	5.90	6.60	6.90
Shing Mun	12.00	12.45	15.45	16.15	5.05	5.40	5.65	5.95	6.65	6.95
Yuen Shan	12.05	12.50	15.50	16.20	5.10	5.45	5.70	6.00	6.70	7.00
Shing Mun	12.10	12.55	15.55	16.25	5.15	5.50	5.75	6.05	6.75	7.05
Yuen Shan	12.15	13.00	16.00	16.30	5.20	5.55	5.80	6.10	6.80	7.10
Shing Mun	12.20	13.05	16.05	16.35	5.25	5.60	5.85	6.15	6.85	7.15
Yuen Shan	12.25	13.10	16.10	16.40	5.30	5.65	5.90	6.20	6.90	7.20
Shing Mun	12.30	13.15	16.15	16.45	5.35	5.70	5.95	6.25	6.95	7.25
Yuen Shan	12.35	13.20	16.20	16.50	5.40	5.75	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
Shing Mun	12.40	13.25	16.25	16.55	5.45	5.80	6.05	6.35	7.05	7.35
Yuen Shan	12.45	13.30	16.30	17.00	5.50	5.85	6.10	6.40	7.10	7.40
Shing Mun	12.50	13.35	16.35	17.05	5.55	5.90	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45
Yuen Shan	12.55	13.40	16.40	17.10	5.60	5.95	6.20	6.50	7.20	7.50
Shing Mun	13.00	13.45	16.45	17.15	5.65	6.00	6.25	6.55	7.25	7.55
Yuen Shan	13.05	13.50	16.50	17.20	5.70	6.05	6.30	6.60	7.30	7.60
Shing Mun	13.10	13.55	16.55	17.25	5.75	6.10	6.35	6.65	7.35	7.65
Yuen Shan	13.15	14.00	17.00	17.30	5.80	6.15	6.40	6.70	7.40	7.70
Shing Mun	13.20	14.05	17.05	17.35	5.85	6.20	6.45	6.75	7.45	7.75
Yuen Shan	13.25	14.10	17.10	17.40	5.90	6.25	6.50	6.80	7.50	7.80
Shing Mun	13.30	14.15	17.15	17.45	5.95	6.30	6.55	6.85	7.55	7.85
Yuen Shan	13.35	14.20	17.20	17.50	6.00	6.35	6.60	6.90	7.60	7.90
Shing Mun	13.40	14.25	17.25	17.55	6.05	6.40	6.65	6.95	7.65	7.95
Yuen Shan	13.45	14.30	17.30	18.00	6.10	6.45	6.70	7.00	7.70	8.00
Shing Mun	13.50	14.35	17.35	18.05	6.15	6.50	6.75	7.05	7.75	8.05
Yuen Shan	13.55	14.40	17.40	18.10	6.20	6.55	6.80	7.10	7.80	8.10
Shing Mun	14.00	14.45	17.45	18.15	6.25	6.60	6.85	7.15	7.85	8.15
Yuen Shan	14.05	14.50	17.50	18.20	6.30	6.65	6.90	7.20	7.90	8.20
Shing Mun	14.10	14.55	17.55	18.25	6.35	6.70	6.95	7.25	7.95	8.25
Yuen Shan	14.15	15.00	18.00	18.30	6.40	6.75	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30
Shing Mun	14.20	15.05	18.05	18.35	6.45	6.80	7.05	7.35	8.05	8.35
Yuen Shan	14.25	15.10	18.10	18.40	6.50	6.85	7.10	7.40	8.10	8.40
Shing Mun	14.30	15.15	18.15	18.45	6.55	6.90	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45
Yuen Shan	14.35	15.20	18.20	18.50	6.60	6.95	7.20	7.50	8.20	8.50
Shing Mun	14.40	15.25	18.25	18.55	6.65	7.00	7.25	7.55	8.25	8.55
Yuen Shan	14.45	15.30	18.30	19.00	6.70	7.05	7.30	7.60	8.30	8.60
Shing Mun	14.50	15.35	18.35	19.05	6.75	7.10	7.35	7.65	8.35	8.65
Yuen Shan	14.55	15.40	18.40	19.10	6.80	7.15	7.40	7.70	8.40	8.70
Shing Mun	15.00	15.45	18.45	19.15	6.85	7.20	7.45	7.75	8.45	8.75
Yuen Shan	15.05	15.50	18.50	19.20	6.90	7.25	7.50	7.80	8.50	8.80
Shing Mun	15.10	15.55	18.55	19.25	6.95	7.30	7.55	7.85	8.55	8.85
Yuen Shan	15.15	16.00	19.00	19.30	7.00	7.35	7.60	7.90	8.60	8.90
Shing Mun	15.20	16.05	19.05	19.35	7.05	7.40	7.65	7.95	8.65	8.95
Yuen Shan	15.25	16.10	19.10	19.40	7.10	7.45	7.70	8.00	8.70	9.00
Shing Mun	15.30	16.15	19.15	19.45	7.15	7.50	7.75	8.05	8.75	9.05
Yuen Shan	15.35	16.20	19.20	19.50	7.20	7.55	7.80	8.10	8.80	9.10
Shing Mun	15.40	16.25	19.25	19.55	7.25	7.60	7.85	8.15	8.85	9.15
Yuen Shan	15.45	16.30	19.30	20.00	7.30	7.65	7.90	8.20	8.90	9.20
Shing Mun	15.50	16.35	19.35	20.05	7.35	7.70	7.95	8.25	8.95	9.25
Yuen Shan	15.55	16.40	19.40	20.10	7.40	7.75	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30
Shing Mun	16.00	16.45	19.45	20.15	7.45	7.80	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35
Yuen Shan	16.05	16.50	19.50	20.20	7.50	7.85	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40
Shing Mun	16.10	16.55	19.55	20.25	7.55	7.90	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45
Yuen Shan	16.15	17.00	20.00	20.30	7.60	7.95	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50
Shing Mun	16.20	17.05	20.05	20.35	7.65	8.00	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55
Yuen Shan	16.25	17.10	20.10	20.40	7.70	8.05	8.30	8.60	9.30	9.60
Shing Mun	16.30	17.15	20.15	20.45	7.75	8.10	8.35	8.65	9.35	9.65
Yuen Shan	16.35	17.20	20.20	20.50	7.80	8.15	8.40	8.70	9.40	9.70
Shing Mun	16.40	17.25	20.25	20.55	7.85	8.20	8.45	8.75	9.45	9.75
Yuen Shan	16.45	17.30	20.30							

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STORM IN A TEA-CUP. MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN MAGISTRATE AND SOLICITOR. "WASTING THE TIME OF THE COURT."

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of 300 taels of prepared opium valued at over \$4,000. The owner of the launch *Fue On*, upon which the two defendants are employed, was charged with using his launch for the conveyance of the opium.

Mr. D. W. Tratman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted; and Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appeared for the owners of the launch.

When the case was called, Mr. Hall said: Your Worship, I hope it is not intended to take the case this morning. I am not ready. If you do not mind, I should prefer a date to be fixed for some time next week.

Mr. Wolfe: This merely means wasting the time of the Court. The summons was taken out some time ago. I do not know when you were instructed.

Mr. Hall: I was only instructed yesterday. I understood that your Worship remanded the case until to-day so as to have a date fixed.

Mr. Wolfe replied that that was not so. He had given a date on which he intended to take the case against the first two defendants, and, at the same time, Inspector Wilden applied for a summons against the owner of the launch, so that both the cases might be taken together.

Mr. Hall: What he said was, he would like to have the case remanded until next Friday. I wish to have a date fixed, if you do not mind.

Mr. Wolfe: I do mind. As I say, it appears to me to be wasting the time of the Court.

Mr. Hall: It is very regrettable. I was under a misapprehension and thought the case was only remanded for to-day; I did not think it was fixed for hearing to-day.

Mr. Wolfe: What other object would I have in fixing the case for to-day? I gave you the time and the date, and both you and the Imports and Exports Department said it would suit. Then Inspector Wilden applied for a summons so that both cases could be taken.

Mr. Hall: I am sorry, your Worship. Cannot you fix a date next week?

Mr. Wolfe: I would rather not.

Mr. Hall: It is most regrettable.

Mr. Wolfe: I think the best plan is to go on with the case. If a point arises which requires further instructions I may possibly give a remand of the case for some time.

Mr. Hall: I am sorry to say I have not taken the evidence of my client even. I thought the case would be fixed for some time next week.

Mr. Wolfe: Is it a long case, Mr. Tratman? What evidence do you propose to call?

Mr. Tratman: I do not think so. I propose to call three witnesses, but there is only one important witness. I certainly think that when a remand is asked for, under the circumstances, the object is for the defence to get up its case. I do not see why I should be brought up here to fix another date.

Mr. Wolfe: I do not think there should have been any misunderstanding. I am sorry, I shall have to get on with the case.

Mr. Hall: I am sorry, your Worship. I hope you will fix a date. If your Worship had said "I fix the date," I should have understood you. Instead, you said "remand."

Mr. Wolfe replied that when he remanded the case it was the same as if it had been fixed. Inspector Wilden had explained that the summonses would be taken together. If he found that Mr. Hall was inclined to be embarrassed in his defence he would consider it.

Mr. Hall: I am afraid I shall be embarrassed in my defence. I do hope you will remand this case. It would be hopeless for me to go on with the case without having prepared it. I do not think it fair to my clients at all.

Mr. Wolfe: That is what you were engaged for. I have remanded the case since the 12th; you have had three days to get your case up.

Mr. Hall: It was only a misunderstanding.

Mr. Wolfe: If you did not know, the owner must have known he was to be summoned. If he instructed you yesterday he is to blame.

Mr. Hall: I hope you will remand the case till next week. I ask it as a special favour of your Worship.

Mr. Wolfe: I am quite prepared to grant any reasonable request, but I must adhere to a certain system. That is, I cannot allow any interference with the time of the Court. Continuing, Mr. Wolfe said that Mr. Hall had a fair opportunity to prepare the case, and it was nobody else's fault.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. ALLEGED HARBOURING.

A Chinese was charged with harbouring a married woman without any lawful excuse.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Monday.

A RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment before the expiry of his term.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in March, 1917. Defendant, who had two previous convictions against him, was then banished for life.

Mr. Wood committed defendant for trial.

EXCESS FARE DEMANDED.

A Chinese chair coolie was charged with demanding more than the legal fare.

Inspector Kent stated that a young man named E. Botelho engaged defendant's chair at the Grand Hotel to convey him to Mosque Street. When he arrived at his destination he tendered defendant 30 cents, but defendant demanded more, as it was a windy day.

Defendant said he was given 20 cents by complainant, who asked him to return five cents. Defendant, however, asked for "cushaw," as it was a rainy day.

Complainant said defendant threw the money on the ground and refused to leave the house unless he was paid a higher fare than that tendered. As defendant was an obdurate witness took him to the Police Station.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$1.

SUICIDE MANIA.

A Chinese soldier was charged, on remand, with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour.

Commander Tse, of the Chinese Army, said that defendant, who was his cousin, attempted to commit suicide on another occasion in a Shanghai boarding-house, after losing heavily by gambling. He tied a rope round his neck and was on the point of hanging himself when another man saw him and interceded. They did all they could for defendant, but he did not take any notice. Witness thought the man was of unsound mind and should be put into a lunatic asylum for a few days.

Defendant persisted that he wished to commit suicide.

Commander Tse: You see, your Worship, the state of the man's mind. Continuing, witness said that defendant had to be watched continually at Shanghai, for fear that he would take his own life.

Mr. Wood said he would sentence defendant to two months' imprisonment without hard labour, at the end of which Commander Tse must guarantee to take the man away.

Commander Tse gave this undertaking. Mr. Wood passed sentence accordingly.

Mr. Hall: When your Worship said you would remand the case for to-day I thought you would fix a date to-day. I am not ready.

Mr. Wolfe: I am very sorry, but I must go on with the case. It is absolutely unheard of.

Mr. Hall: Yes, you said "remand the case until to-day." I think another date should be fixed.

Mr. Wolfe said that if he had known the date did not suit Mr. Hall he would have remanded the case for a week. He had remanded the case for 11:30 a.m., which was the usual time for hearing remand cases. He thought Mr. Hall had been here long enough to know that cases which would take up some length of time were always heard at 11:30 a.m. or 12 noon. He was going to proceed, with the case.

Mr. Hall: I have not even had the evidence in the case. I hope you will remand it. My friend raises no objection.

Mr. Tratman: I have no objection.

Mr. Wolfe: It is a great difference to me.

Mr. Hall: Of course, if your Worship had not said "remand the case until to-day" I would have had my case ready.

Mr. Wolfe: I can simply state, "What else can I say?"

Mr. Hall said the Supreme Court always informed the solicitor that a hearing was fixed for such and such a date.

Mr. Wolfe: I said "The case is remanded till next Friday." It obviously means that it is fixed for that date. I did not say a formal remand.

Mr. Hall: Besides, your Worship, I understand that the witnesses for the defence are on board the steam-launch, and, owing to the typhoon, they cannot land.

Mr. Tratman: On the contrary, I have been to the steam-launch and they did not ask me to bring them over. Continuing, Mr. Tratman said he preferred to go through the whole case at once, sitting rather than that part of the evidence should be heard one day and the remainder another day.

Mr. Wolfe said he did not think Mr. Hall could have misunderstood him.

Mr. Hall: I am sorry I misunderstood your Worship.

Mr. Wolfe: Very good, I propose to adjourn both cases, as both must go together. The case is remanded till Tuesday at 11 a.m.

The bail was fixed at \$40,000 each for the first two defendants.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 692 Sapper A. H. West was enrolled on 8th August, 1918, and posted to Engineer Co.

No. 395 Sapper A. J. Coelho, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

TRANSFER.

No. 435 Pte. H. J. Nairn, "A" Co., attached Engineer Co., is transferred to the Mounted Section, dated 15th August, 1918.

LEAVE.

2nd-Lieut. W. Brown, Engineer Co., and R. Sutherland, "B" Co., are granted one month's leave each, to date from day of departure.

No. 224 Spr. G. S. Rodger, Engineer Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 13th August, 1918.

Corpl. A. A. Bolton, Machine-gun Co., is granted 1 month's extension of leave, from 19th August, 1918.

Pte. C. I. Stapleton, Machine-gun Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave, on medical ground, from 20th August, 1918.

Gnr. A. H. Compton, Artillery Co., is granted 1 month's extension of leave, from 1st September, 1918.

Gnr. A. W. P. Spiers, Artillery Co., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 20th August, 1918.

RIFES.

All ranks will send their rifles to Headquarters for inspection by the Armourer before commencing the Annual Musketry Course.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. R. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Tuesday, 20th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

3.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Thursday, 22nd inst.:—

3.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 23rd inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

3.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

16th to 23rd inst.:—

E. L. Manning Nightly. Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty: Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Marley; Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Templeton; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Belchers, at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belchers, at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Serjts. Owendene, Parsons, Sergts. Owendene, Day, H.K.D.C. R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C. R.E., on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Serjts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sgt. Williams, H.K.D.C. R.E., at Lyceum from 17th to 31st August inclusive, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

Monday, 19th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Ptes. Abney, Bridger, Earle and Newall.

6.15 p.m. Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Corporal Mackichan, L/Cpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hayward, Hosie, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Franklin, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 20th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. The following will attend:—Sergt. Humphreys, Corpl. Edgcombe, L/Cpls. Perry and Brown, Ptes. Dyer, Ball, Stubbs, Sutherland, Williamson, A. E. Wood, Chapman, Digby, Kent, Lancaster, Wells, Wilson and H. M. Webb. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 21st inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 4 Platoon on Polo Ground, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 22nd inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. The following will attend:—Corpl. Mackichan, L/Cpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hayward, Hosie, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Franklin, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 23rd inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons will parade as ordered by Platoon Commanders. T.E.T.

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 20th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club, T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGUI SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 16th.

HOUSE RENT-TAX.

The house rent-tax which has been suspended for a few days is now in full force again. Numerous collectors are at work, but the total collection up to the present time is far below the amount that was expected.

CUSTOM HOUSE RANSACKED.

The Commissioner of the Kowloon Customs reports that the Custom House in Sar Yu Chung was attacked by robbers on the 15th inst. The premises were ransacked.

THE TYPHOON.

The typhoon visited Canton yesterday, and some slight damage was done. Traffic on the Canton-Kowloon Railway has been suspended. The floods in the neighbourhood of Canton are extending.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

Ten additional members of Parliament are arriving at Canton, while seventeen are being qualified to fill vacancies in the Senate. These additions will bring the number of M.P.s nearer to the two-thirds majority required to act on the permanent Constitution of China. Some five hundred Representatives and Senators are now in Canton.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

Seven Chinese were charged with smoking in an opium diwan. One was also charged with keeping an opium diwan.

A Chinese tailor, who had been used by Sergeant Murphy as a decoy, said he went to No. 213, Reclamation Street, tendered 10 cents, and was given some dross opium by the first accused. He sat down in the shop and commenced to smoke. The Police arrived then and arrested the occupants.

Sergeant Murphy said that on entering the house he saw the first accused squatting on the floor and counting money. He found a number of copper cents, a box containing opium pills, and two tins containing seeds. The first accused had a leather purse containing \$4.50 in ten-cent pieces (with 4 five-cent pieces). Witness failed to find the marked ten-cent piece which he had given the decoy. The first accused told witness that he had received about 40 pills on behalf of another man. There were 6 or 7 coolies lying down in the house. A number of lamps, pipes, etc., showed that opium was being consumed in the house.

The first accused denied that he kept the opium diwan. He and several other coolies each subscribed 50 or 30 cents and purchased some dross opium to sell to other coolies and consume themselves. The fifth accused said he was sitting on the bed when the Police arrested him.

Sergeant Murphy informed the Court that the Chinese bought the opium dross, boiled it, and then made small pills with the mixture. The Police were never able to get the real keeper of the opium diwan. The first accused was fined \$15, with the alternative of three weeks' imprisonment, on the charge of keeping the diwan. He was acquitted of the other charge. The fifth accused was fined \$1, with the alternative of three days' imprisonment. The remaining five accused were absent, and their bail (\$2) was exonerated. The opium was confiscated.

2.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies.

Thursday, 22nd inst.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T.E.T.

Friday, 23rd inst.:—

5.15 No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 19th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns at Kennedy Road Range. "T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order with rifles.

Tuesday, 20th inst.:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun—as above.

Wednesday, 21st inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns—as above.

4.30 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns—as above.

MONTEBELL SECTION.

Monday, 19th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 22nd inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SHALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 20th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order. (Rifle butt, sidearms and pouches).

WEST POINT FATALITY. CORONER'S INQUIRY INTO HOUSE COLLAPSE.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, Mr. E. D. Wolfe, in the capacity of Coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of two Chinese who were killed by the collapse of a house at West Point about a fortnight ago. Messrs. O. H. Ritter, A. V. Barrows, and Abdul Kareem formed the jury.

The Magistrate said that the jury had to determine whether a Chinese woman, Wong Lee Yau and a man, Mah Kat, had met their deaths on August 4th, at No. 44-46, Second Street, by misadventure, or whether anyone was guilty of neglect to such an extent that it might be termed manslaughter.

Dr. J. B. MacFarlane deposed that the cause of death in the case of the man was fracture of the skull.

Mr. A. E. Wright, the Building Authority, said that at about 8 p.m. on August 4th he heard of the collapse, and went to the scene. No. 46 was a corner house, abutting on Centre Street. Both Nos. 44 and 46 were two-story buildings. He found that the whole of the flank wall of No. 46 from the first floor upwards had fallen outwards into Centre Street, and the front wall had fallen outwards into Second Street. The partition wall and the roof had also collapsed. Three walls still remained standing in No. 44. He ordered a shoring to be erected the same night. He made a further examination on August 5th. The premises were very old and were built of blue bricks. He came to the conclusion that the very heavy rain had soaked into the walls which were not strong enough to stand the strain, and therefore collapsed. The first floor of No. 44 did not collapse. He could not trace records of the erection of these houses; his records only went back to 1859.

The Magistrate explained to the jury that no inspections are made of houses in the city, unless additions or alterations are to be made, or unless an inspector makes a special report about the house.

A cousin of Mah Kat said that on the evening in question the deceased offered to go with witness' son to the market to buy rice. Some time after they had gone witness heard that a house had collapsed, and went to the scene. Some time later Mah Kat's body was recovered.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said that at 5 p.m. on August 4th a female named Wong Lee Yau, aged 62, was admitted to the Hospital. She was in a very bad condition at the time. She had one serious injury—a compound fracture of the left shoulder. She died at 8 a.m. on August 6th of shock.

Lee Wun said she had a shop at No. 46, Second Street with two doors—one opening into Second Street, and the other into Centre Street. At 5.45 p.m. on August 4th, she was sitting at the counter when she heard a cracking noise. Immediately she rushed out of one door, and a customer, who was in the shop at the time, ran out of the other. She escaped unhurt. None of the goods in the shop were shattered or broken. The body of the man was taken out from under the debris outside the door.

The foster daughter of the woman who was killed said that she lived opposite to the house which collapsed. Her adopted mother was living on the first floor of No. 46. After the collapse, she ran upstairs to rescue her adopted mother, who was lying on the floor, covered with broken bricks. She carried her downstairs to the kitchen. A little later the Police arrived with an ambulance. She went with the injured woman to the Hospital, where the latter died two days later.

Lai Chau Yiu, who was very badly injured in the accident and only came out of Hospital for the inquest, said that she lived on the first floor of No. 46. All she knew about it was that something fell on her. There was a great noise, and she was pinned down by the rubble partition falling on her. She was injured in her back and her thigh, and is still unable to walk.

The Chinese who collected the rents from the houses which collapsed said that the houses belonged to Leong Hin Cheong. The previous witness had complained about the roof of the house leaking and about the roof of the house leaning, and he went there on inspection. He did not notice any cracks in the walls. He told her he would have the roof repaired as soon as it ceased raining. On the following day the house came down.

Inspector Robert Macdonald deposed to having gone to the scene of the collapse as soon as he received a report of the occurrence. Several people were buried under the debris, and these, with assistance, he extricated, the body of the dead man was found in the middle of the street. Most of the debris was in Centre Street. If the deceased man had not run out of the shop he would not have been killed. No one was injured in No. 44.

A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned in both cases.

THE GOVERNMENT IN CANTON AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS FOR RECOGNITION.

FULL STATEMENT OF THEIR CASE.
[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

CANTON, August 15th.

The following is the manifesto sent by the "Constitutionalists" to the Foreign Powers some days ago. It was signed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, sometime Acting Premier of the Republic and now Administrative Director in Charge of Foreign Affairs for the Military Government in Canton.

On this the formation of the re-organized Military Government of the Republic of China, the Administrative Directors think it fitting and proper that a statement of the cause of the present unfortunate civil war and the object of the Constitutional movement should be made to the foreign nations, Allies and friends of the Chinese Republic, so that the issue may be clear to them and the responsibility for the war and the justice or otherwise of the opposing causes may be judged by the public opinion of the world.

The real cause of the war is the militarism of the northern military party with General Tuan Chi-jui at their head. The immediate cause was the illegal dissolution of Parliament. When Germany, contrary to the recognized principles of the law of nations, commenced unrestricted submarine warfare in February, 1917, and the Government of the United States of America invited the then neutral nations to take action, the Chinese Government, having then no President Li Yuan-hung, Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui and his Foreign Minister Wu Ting-fang, first addressed a protest to Germany and later broke off diplomatic relations with her. Parliament was consulted when the latter step was taken and the majority in both Houses in favour of it was preponderantly large, being about three to one. This is important as showing that at that time Parliament was at one with the Government as regards its foreign policy.

By the time the question of the declaration of war against Germany was referred to Parliament, however, the suspicion was widespread that the opportunity to consolidate and extend their own power and influence, and that the assistance, financial, military and moral, which it was expected the Allies would accord to China when she entered the war, would be turned by the militarists for the purpose not of the active pursuit of warfare against Germany but of furthering their own selfish ends. General Tuan was holding at this time a conference of the Militarists in Peking and men like Ni Sze-chung who, before their arrival at the conference, had been most strong in their opposition to even the rupture of relations with Germany, were now the strongest advocates of war. So strong were their convictions that on the day of the debate in Parliament, General Tuan no longer held the confidence of the country and was no longer fit to hold the reins of government, particularly at a time when the Government was taking such a momentous step, dismissed him from the Premiership. General Tuan went out of office with such little grace that he sent the famous telegram to his friends and proteges, the Military and Civil Governors of the different provinces, informing them that he was no longer responsible for the peace and order of the country. The result of the broad hint was at once manifest. One after another, the addressees demanded Tuan's return to office, and, to enforce that demand, declared their respective provinces independent of the Peking Central Government, established a general staff office, seized the railways leading to Peking, and marched their troops towards the capital. At this juncture, a general, Chang Hsun, known for his continued loyalty to the Manchu Court, who was privy to the schemes of the Militarists but had so far taken no active part, became their spokesman and undertook to come to Peking and to mediate between the practically beleaguered President and the rebellious Military Governors on condition that Parliament, object of hate to military tyrants in all countries, be dissolved. That the Provisional Constitution gave no power of dissolution to the President; that Parliament was then sitting not only as a legislative organ but also as a constituent assembly, having been endowed by the Provisional Constitution with the power to frame the Permanent Constitution, and had almost completed its task; that it was on the point of re-drafting the Parliamentary Organization and Election Laws; all these arguments were of no avail. President Li, in a moment of weakness and short-sightedness, gave way under the pressure of the Militarists and signed the decree of dissolution, thinking thus to avoid bloodshed and ease the situation, but contrary to the advice of the acting Prime Minister, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who refused to countersign the decree and resigned.

Subsequent events defied imagination. Chang Hsun arrived with several thousand troops in Peking and in one night restored the Manchu boy Emperor and made himself the first Minister. Because he had the privilege of the Militarists to his camp, he fondly imagined he had their support as well. He was, however, immediately to become the victim of the duplicity. They repudiated the restoration and Tuan, putting himself at the head of a few thousand troops in the neighbourhood of Peking, commanded by one of his proteges, marched against Chang, defeated some of his troops in two skirmishes, forced Chang to seek refuge in a foreign legation, and entered Peking as conqueror. He had himself reappointed Premier by President Li, but the appointment was invalid, because it needed the confirmation of Parliament. President Li then vacated office, although he had not tendered any formal resignation. Vice-President Feng Guo-chang thereupon succeeded as Acting President.

Ever since the illegal dissolution of Parliament more than thirteen months ago, the Constitutionalists have not ceased to demand the re-conconvocation of Parliament. They believe that no nation can lead a proper existence without the reign of law as opposed to that of force. They believe that the Constitution of the Republic, as the supreme law of the land, should be sacred and inviolable. They believe that even if Parliament, a new institution in this country, shows room for improvement, the changes should be made according to the due process of law and not be accomplished by an arbitrary dissolution dictated by generals supported by bayonets. If such acts are tolerated, it would mean that in future any general, with enough soldiers at his back, could, rightly or wrongly, impose his will on the laws of the land or any government institution in the country as objectionable to him and order a change to suit his ideas, ideas which originate more often from self-interest than a conception of public weal. Holding these beliefs, the Constitutionalists have made repeated representations to Peking in re-convoke the dissolved Parliament in order thus to uphold the sanctity of law. So far from paying heed to these representations, the Peking Government has established an illegal single-chambered legislature composed entirely of members appointed by itself and has ordered it to remake laws for parliamentary organization and election. That accomplished, farcical elections are now being held, members of the new pocket Parliament, which, nominally representing the whole country, in reality not only does not represent the Constitutional provinces, where of course no elections are held or are permitted by Peking to be held, but does not even represent the people of those provinces where elections are held on account of the corruption, open and rampant, practised at the so-called elections.

Finding argument and reason to be of no avail the Constitutionalists have been compelled to the regrettable necessity of resorting to arms, since the Militarists appear not to understand any argument save that of force. At the same time, no pains have been spared time and again to make clear that the sole aim of the Constitutional movement is to uphold the law and constitution and the sole claim is the restoration of the dissolved Parliament. If the order for reconvening Parliament is issued to-day there will be peace to-morrow. Why need the delay in the performance of such a simple act of justice cause the country to be plunged into a single hour moving into the miseries of the most terrible of wars, civil war? On whom is the responsibility?

So far from attempting to reach a pacific settlement with the Constitutionalists, the Militarists are making every exertion to crush them. Troops have been drawn from every part of the country, that can be made to obey orders at the expense of the preservation of local good order. Funds which should be devoted to reconstruction for other purposes are being diverted to the Boxer Indemnity payments by the Allied Powers, though with best intentions, has but furnished the Peking Militarists with more silver bullets against their Constitutional brothers. Finding funds still insufficient, they have resorted to borrowing; selling the state railways and the richest mines, the stable revenues and the most profitable railways without the least scruple. They have revived a traffic forbidden even under Manchu regime by municipal law and international agreement, the opium traffic, and, what is worse, the Peking Government itself is the trafficker, buying the poison from the opium merchants and selling it to fellow citizens, thus making a mockery of the out of the transaction. When one of their own number is suspected of sympathies with the Constitutional cause, he is invited by another general to his house and immediately, without even the semblance of a court-martial, is shot in the courtyard, and on the following day a Presidential decree is issued posthumously indicting him for his alleged crimes. Tuan's militarist Government concludes important conventions with foreign powers in which the nation is committed to grave undertakings of unknown extent without any constitutional sanction, and in spite of the universal demand throughout the country, refuses to even publish the contents and ally the misgivings of the people. It has entered the war against Germany but has manifested no active participation in the war consonant with China's resources in man-power and materials, while there is much evidence to show that the Allies have been exploited for the selfish interests of the Militarists. Meanwhile those provinces under the nominal authority of Peking are misgoverned by the military autocrats, floods and famine occur without proper relief or prevention, brigandage is rife, and even foreigners are held for ransom or murdered.

It is against this type of Militarism, even worse than Russianism, because it masquerades under the guise of Republicanism, that the Constitutionalists are fighting. Besides the admission of the most powerful portion of the navy, they are in complete control of five rich and populous provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan, which have declared their independence, while in others such as Hunan, Hupeh, Kukiens, Shantung, Honan, Shensi, and Chekiang, there are Constitutional armies in the field who are in possession of large portions of territory, or have local sympathies who have already declared their adherence to the good cause with cities and districts, or are ready to do so at the first opportunity. Parliament has been invited to assemble in Canton, that same Parliament, the election and assembly of which in 1913 caused the foreign Powers to accord recognition to the Chinese Republic, and, there is every prospect that the necessary quorum of a majority of the membership will be obtained within a short time. (The majority was reached on August 8th, and more than five hundred members are in attendance—August 15th.)

Perceiving the necessity for the formation of an effective and united government of the Constitutional Provinces and Forces, Parliament sitting in extraordinary session on the 18th of May, 1918, at Canton, reconstituted the Military

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG. THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1917.

The Director of Education reports that after deducting the school fees received, the total net expenditure on education in 1917 was \$234,678 (\$233,978 in 1916).

The ratio which expenditure on education bears to the total revenue of the Colony is 2.29 to 100 (1916), and is the lowest figure since 1904.

School and Technical Institute fees amounting to \$96,711 were collected (\$85,123 in 1916). In addition, \$3,844.73 fees were remitted to free scholars (\$3,903.50 in 1916).

The reports on the three British Schools may be considered quite satisfactory, having regard to the peculiar conditions of these schools. They are adversely affected by climatic conditions, which make the attendance low during the summer months and which lower the stamina and therefore the mental powers of the children who do remain in attendance. As regards the higher classes an even more serious disability is found in the small numbers attending. When there are only three or four pupils in a Class it is manifestly impossible to provide them with a number of special masters. A similar Class in a big school at home would have the Mathematics taught by a French scholar, and French taught by a French scholar, and so forth. It might be possible to aim at something nearer this standard if the three schools could be combined into one. That suggestion is frequently made, but without much regard to the difficulties. There is obviously the difficulty of the site. A school for British children should not be in the heart of a native city, and it should have playgrounds about it. Even greater is the difficulty of the parents. Their feelings appear to be altogether in the other direction. At one time the upper Classes at Kowloon School were exclusively for girls and those of Victoria School for boys, irrespective of their homes. This plan broke down in face of the opposition to it. Recently, I attempted to get the bigger boys of both schools to meet for instruction in Chinese in a room of the Post Office building. I found that strong objections were raised and that the attendance would be considerably less. The objections would be stronger and better grounded if it were intended to make little children travel daily a distance of many miles in all weathers. The tendency has on the contrary been to demand a separate school for each locality.

The Peak School was the last, and another is at present under consideration. In all the English schools, i.e., schools attended by English pupils learning English, war pictures with descriptions in English and Chinese are displayed in class-rooms and corridors, and serve the double purpose of giving information respecting the war and of providing subjects for Essays and topics of conversation in the Class Rooms.

The Call of the War has seriously depleted the staff of English masters; the deficiency was met by the temporary appointment of seven English Mistresses. The total number of pupils at schools in the Colony excluding the Police School and the uncontrolled schools in the New Territories is 23,935, of whom 8,474 attend the English schools and 15,461 the Chinese. This is an increase of 2,832 over 1916.

Government and elected the undersigned Administrative Directors of the new Government. The purpose of the Military Government is not to bring about separation or secession but to uphold the cause of Constitutionalism and the principle of Legality. It is fighting to make China safe for democracy. It is fighting the same fight as the Allies are fighting. Europe is the fight against autocracy. The Constitutionalists are fully aware that the wish of the foreign Powers is the speedy restoration of peace—a wish which the Constitutionalists desire to see realized even more ardently than they, but it can be secured only by opening the eyes of General Tuan and his associates to the fact that force cannot secure it. It will be facilitated by the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the foreign Powers so that in this way the Powers can contribute to the realization of their wish. Confident of the justice of their cause, the undersigned, representing the Constitutional Provinces and Forces of China, state their case plain and unvarnished to the Governments of the foreign Powers and submit it to the arbitration of the world's public opinion. They appeal to the Powers for support of their righteous cause and the recognition of the Military Government.

Wu Ting-fang; Administrative Director and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sometime Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Prime Minister of the Republic; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Spain, Mexico, etc. Tsen Chun-huan; Administrative Director and Minister of the Interior; Sometime Viceroy of Szechuan Province; Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces; President of the Board of Communications.

Tang Chi-yao; Administrative Director and Chief of the General Staff; Military and Civil Governor of Yunnan Province.

Lu Yung-ting; Administrative Director and Minister of War; Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces; Sometime Military Governor of Kwangtung.

Lin Pao-yi; Administrative Director and Minister of the Navy; Admiral Commanding the First Squadron of the Navy.

Sun Yat-sen; Administrative Director; Sometime Provisional President of the Republic.

Tong Shao-yi; Administrative Director; Sometime Prime Minister of the Republic; President of the Board of Communications; Governor of Feng-tien Province.

On behalf of the Administrative Council of the Military Government of the Republic of China.

(Signed) Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



IT IS HEREBY NOTICED that in accordance with Regulations published under Government Notification No. 802 of 31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September, 1918, all PRIVATE CHAIRS have to be LICENSED at an Annual Licence fee of \$2, payable in advance. Chair bearers have to be licensed at a fee of 50 cents each yearly.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [2322]

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued, without payment, in the proportion of THREE new shares for every FIVE old shares.

Holders of "Bearer" warrants should deposit their holdings with their Bankers, who will endorse the warrants as "Ex rights" and issue receipts which will enable holders to claim the new shares.

For HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [2323]

WANTED.

NURSE WANTED. European preferred. Apply—
MRS. A. R. LOWE,
65, The Peak.
[2318]

THE BANK OF CHINA. NOTICE.

ORIGINALLY when the BANK OF CHINA called for Subscriptions towards the FOURTH YEAR DOMESTIC LOAN, Blank Forms of Receipts were sent throughout the Country for the sake of convenience. When payments for Bonds were made the Receipts had to be stamped in two places with the Bank Special Receipt Chop and the Signature of the Bank Agent and affixed to the Receipt. After the Subscription was closed it was found that certain blank Receipts marked "YING" (23) which had been given to the BANK OF CHINA, Kowloon Agency, had not been returned, the Agent explaining that they had been LOST in Local Disturbances. We considered that as these Receipts bore no Signature nor Chop they were no proof of payment and therefore we did not concern ourselves with them. Recently, after several years, it has been discovered that these Blank Forms have been sent to Peking, particulars of money filled in and presented to the Head Office of the Bank in application for Bonds.

We have already notified Merchants that these Receipts had been LOST owing to Local Disturbances and we now again publish the facts in the Press for the information and as a warning to the Public.

BANK OF CHINA.
Canton, 12th August, 1918. [2318]

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS: FOR OVERSEAS.

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Subscriptions being payable in advance, remittances should be sent with all orders.

FULL LIST CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Passages booked to all parts of the World. Baggage shipped, cleared and stored. [1892]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [2310]

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in AN INVESTMENT which, in return for an outlay of £100 per annum for five years, will thereafter return you an income of from £500 to £1,000 per annum, write for full particulars to **AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, Ltd.** (Capital £400,000 fully subscribed), 36, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, England. [22]



ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Chinaman desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Tel. 18. [14]

DEATH.
SWITH. Died in England, on August 16th, J. R. M. SWITH, late Chief Manager, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. [232]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17th AUGUST, 1918.

"PEACEFUL PENETRATION."

Slowly but surely evidence has been accumulating which discloses the tricks employed by the Germans to capture British trade. So cunning and so unscrupulous were those tricks that we failed to realise at the time how we were being duped and hoodwinked. The latest disclosures on the subject are contained in the report issued by the Committee appointed to advise the Board of Trade on matters arising under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act.

A story is told that some years ago a number of men connected with the electrical industry were gathered together in the lounge of a large hotel in Manchester discussing the rival claims of Hamburg and Berlin to be considered the centre of German trade. Finally, one of the group, who had remained silent for a long time, was appealed to for his opinion. "Why worry about Hamburg or Berlin?" he replied. "This is the centre of German trade." The story comes back to one's memory as the facts about enemy trade emerge under the searchlight of the investigations of the last four years. The puzzle which becomes increasingly difficult to solve is this: Why did the big German traders so recklessly agree to the great gamble of the war when they were winning the fight in all the markets of the British Empire by their methods of "peaceful penetration"? Perhaps, like the Junkers, they refused to believe that the war was a gamble; they may have been persuaded that the result was a certainty. If so, it illustrates the truth of the saying that those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. The insane

and diabolical methods which the Germans have resorted to during the war have raised the rest of the world in arms against them. Every additional example of "frightfulness," such as the deliberate torpedoing of hospital ships and bombing of hospitals, intensifies the horror and indignation of the Allies. "It would be obvious, one would suppose, even to the most obtuse people in the world, that every new piece of barbarism is really a fresh nail in the coffin of German trade after the war. The only possible explanation of Germany's persistence is that, living in a world of unreality, the High Command imagines that it will achieve the impossible and secure a peace which ignores the past. This shows how little the High Command understands the seething indignation which has accumulated in France, Great Britain and America during the past four years.

The investigations into the trade methods of the enemy have been carried out calmly and dispassionately, and they have laid bare many practices which, no doubt, traders and legislators will guard against in the future. Let us give one example from the Report mentioned above. It appears that in 1907 a British subject took out some valuable electrical patents. His relatives held most of the capital, the remainder being in the hands of neutrals working the patents in France. The same patents were worked in Germany by a powerful combination, and, when the patents expired in 1904, practically the whole of the capital of the English company passed into the hands of the German company under the stress of the German competition. The next move by the Germans is worthy of emphasis. They made a territorial agreement under which the British company was prohibited from selling outside Great Britain, even in British Colonies. Having accomplished that, the next move was directed against British export trade, for it happened that there was another British firm doing an important business of a somewhat similar character. The German company, having already obtained control of one British company and sterilised its power of competition outside Great Britain, opened an attack on its British rival, by using the output of the works in Great Britain for the purpose of undercutting. In the end this other British company was obliged to enter into an agreement under which it relinquished its foreign business, but was allowed to hold on in the Colonies. That was the sort of thing that was going on in Great Britain, but very few people were aware of it. The revelation of such methods accounts for the change in views concerning Imperial trade that has been a feature of the last four years.

One of the ingenious methods devised by the Germans for benefitting themselves at the expense of Great Britain related to the evasion of the Income-tax. An agency or branch was established in London or Manchester, usually in the form of a small limited liability company, to which goods made in Germany were forwarded. These goods were purchased by the concern in England at prices carefully arranged so that there was practically no profit after the payment of the expenses of the agency. The parent house, however, made excellent profits out of the prices they charged. It is probable that this simple device has been employed by some of our other trade rivals, but we may be sure that it will be rendered less easy to employ in the future.

A free choice of titles for stock companies allowed alien traders to conceal their nationality, and a very common practice of the companies in which Germans held the major financial interest was to style themselves "British." In many instances, also, British nationality was adopted by aliens. We do not wish to lay stress on this point at the moment, but the sincerity of the German may be doubted who became a British subject solely for trade purposes. The Committee did not inquire into the sources of financial support which enabled the Germans to establish and carry on such an extensive trade in Great Britain, but it is noticeable that "in few of the numerous cases upon which the Committee advised the business found to be unprofitable." The variety of trades in which Germans were engaged is remarkable. They ranged from the huge organisation of the Siemens business, with its large electrical manufacturing works near London and in the Midlands, employing a capital of over £2,000,000, and the Badische Company with an annual sale of dyes worth £254,000, to a small tailoring business making a profit of £130 a year. When the war is ended the Germans who formerly lived in the British Empire will think longingly at the "good old times," for we may be sure that the British nation will take good care that the old "laissez-faire" policy gives way to proper organisation.

Only one case of bubonic plague was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 3rd August amounted to 80,714 tons and the sales to 46,323 tons.

Between 8.30 and 9.30 yesterday morning, while Mr. Natha Singh, interpreter and clerk at the Magistracy, was absent from his home at Shauiwan, a thief or thieves broke open the door and stole a quantity of clothing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GLENDINNING FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have the honour to request you to give publicity to the fact that, in connection with the above Fund being raised by the Superintendents and Inspectors of the Police Reserve for the widow and infant son of the late Crown-Serjeant Glendinning, lists have been for some time with the following:—Hongkong Club, Club Lusitano, Chinese Club, Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Taihook Recreation Club, Civil Service Club, Kowloon Cricket Club, Phoenix Club, and Kowloon Dock Club.

The subscriptions to date are estimated to have reached the total of about \$4,300. The lists will be withdrawn on Wednesday next, August 21st, and will be daily published.

Intending subscribers, to whom the above lists are not available, may lodge their subscriptions with Staff Inspector Arcelli, Police Reserve Headquarters Office, Prince's Buildings.

I have been informed that the Government will increase the Police Pension to £104 per annum, and pay certain passages to Australia. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. C. JENKIN.

TONNAGE DUES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—More than once some of your correspondents have discussed the subject of raising the tonnage dues on steamers using this harbour. For many years past the tonnage dues were only 1 cent per ton, then, in order to defray the expenses of a typhoon refuge, another cent was added, resulting in a good income. Now by raising the dues to 3 cents a ton until the war is over further money could be provided for war purposes, and I am sure the Shipping Companies would cheerfully agree to this increase for patriotic purposes. I hope the Government will adopt this suggestion.—Yours, etc.,

PATRIOTIC.

THEY'RE READY TO ASSIST.

[With apologies to Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan.]

As soon as the Hongkong Conscription must obey his country's call, I've made a little list—I've prepared a little list—Of well-known fellow-townsmen who've no aptitude at all, But who are ready to assist—are ready to assist.

There's the missionary clerical who deals in marriage lines, Who knows all the names of Judah's kings and David's concubines; And the antiquated business man, who's failed in every trade, Who's tried every kind of line in life, except the line that paid.

And that curious anomaly, the Christian Abolitionist, They're all ready to assist—they're ready to assist.

Then there's that universal paragon, the Colony's cadet, He's a perfect pluralist—I've put him on the list; He can work out conic sections or the calculus, you bet, And he's ready to assist—he's ready to assist.

And the fatter who's just out of school, And doesn't know a lot, But who can play the grand piano and can dance the turkey trot; Add the wives of all old residents and younger people's brides, Who know all the proper leads at Bridge, and little else besides; And that truly priceless ass, the Total Abolitionist.

They'll all of them assist—they'll all of them assist.

III. Likewise the "Varsity professor, whose palatial abode Is just below the mist—I've put him on the list; Though he doesn't know an invoice from a telegraphic code Still he's ready to assist—quite ready to assist.

And the lawyer whose constituents are all in prison-cell, The person whose parishioners are going straight to hell, The broker man whose clients have to beg their daily bread, And the doctor whose patients all are quite, or nearly, dead— It really would surprise you if you'd only read the list.

Of those who're ready to assist—who are ready to assist.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GOLD CURRENCY.

PEKING, August 15th.

Gold currency is not to be immediately enforced.

JAPANESE TROOPS AT MANCHULI.

Japan has issued a statement with regard to military intervention at Manchuli. Japanese troops are there already.

DEATH OF MR. J. R. M. SMITH.

FORMER CHIEF MANAGER OF HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

A cable was received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation yesterday announcing the death in England on Tuesday of Mr. J. R. M. Smith, formerly Chief Manager of the Bank.

Mr. Smith was appointed manager in 1902 in succession to Sir Thomas Jackson, and retired in 1911, when his place was taken by Mr. N. J. Stabb. Speaking of Mr. Smith's retirement, at the meeting of shareholders in February, 1911, Mr. G. Balloch, the Chairman of Directors, referred to the invaluable services he had rendered to the Bank. The successive reports since Mr. Smith had taken over the management showed, he said, the able manner in which he had controlled affairs.

The late Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, who also spoke at the meeting, identified himself with the Chairman's remarks, saying that Mr. Smith had left behind him a reputation of which he might well be proud, and had to the full justified the confidence reposed in him by the Board and shareholders.

Upon leaving Hongkong, Mr. Smith was invited to occupy a seat on the London committee of the Corporation.

THE TYPHOON.

There has been some diminution in the force of the wind which was experienced in the city on Thursday night and at still intervals all yesterday. The report of the Observatory for yesterday states that the pressure has increased considerably, in Hongkong, and slightly to moderate elsewhere; an anti-cyclone of moderate intensity is situated in the Pacific to the south of Japan. The typhoon, after entering the coast, moved rapidly westwards and is now shown as a depression over Tonkin.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is: "S. and S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain."

A plucky rescue was effected in the Harbour yesterday morning. Ng Ping Lai, a motor-boat engineer, was on his way from east to west shortly after 6 o'clock, when he noticed a sampan capsize almost opposite No. 4 Police Station. Two of his men jumped into the water and rescued a little girl, and later took her to the Hospital, where she is under treatment.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.

BOY STILL MISSING.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with kidnapping a little boy from the custody of his parents at Yau-mat.

Inspector Watt deposed that prisoner was extradited from Hongkong to Macao. The mother of the boy informed the Magistrate that in April last she was living at Yau-mat with her little son, who was seven years of age. On April 21st prisoner visited her house, and some time later she missed her child and was informed by a foki that prisoner had taken him out to tea. She reported the matter to the Yau-mat Police, but up to the present time she had neither seen nor heard of her son. Prisoner used to be a frequent visitor to her house. A few days after her son's disappearance she heard that prisoner was living at Macao and she paid her a visit on June 5th. He then told her: "I cannot face you; I want \$100 to ransom your son." Witness told him she was unable to provide the money. However, she returned to Hongkong and, after great difficulty, managed to secure the money and gave it to the prisoner, who took it and disappeared completely. It was not till about three weeks ago that he was traced by some people she had employed and was arrested.

It was stated in Court that the child had not been recovered.

Another witness said that he saw prisoner, taking the little boy away from the house.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Monday.

THE WAR.

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUED.

TOTAL ALLIED CAPTURES.

GERMANS DOUBTFUL OF VICTORY

CONFERENCE AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, August 15th.
2.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was severe local fighting to our advantage last night to the east of Rainecourt.

Our line was advanced slightly in this neighbourhood.

A British patrol rushed a post to the north of Albert. Between Albert and Ayelette our patrols were active throughout the night and maintained close touch with the enemy.

Further progress was made at a number of points and prisoners and machine-guns were taken.

We repulsed raiders at night-time to the south-east of Arras and near Meriville.

The enemy's artillery were active to the east of Roubecq and in the Scherpenberg sector.

The total number of prisoners captured by the British Fourth Army since the morning of August 8th is now 29,844, and by the French First Army 8,500, making a total of 38,344 prisoners captured on the Montdidier-Albert front.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY EVACUATES FORWARD POSITIONS.

LONDON, August 14th.
11.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: In local fighting in the neighbourhood of Parvillers we made progress, taking prisoners.

Following his recent withdrawals in the Hebuterne sector, the enemy evacuated his forward positions at Beaumont-hamel, Bert, Puisieux-Aumont and Buequoy.

Our patrols are advancing and are in contact with the enemy. They gained ground around these villages, taking prisoners.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LATER.

Our continuous day and night bombing of the Somme bridges and railway lines and junctions since the beginning of the offensive has held up the enemy's reinforcements, and has forced him to employ large formations of scouts in an effort to protect his vital communications, but our concentrations of machines have effectively dealt with all opposition.

We dropped 21 tons of bombs in the day, and 37 tons at night-time on the same objectives.

The British and Americans raided an aerodrome from a low height and destroyed six machines and set fire to the hangars.

We brought down 21 and drove down uncontrollable. Six British machines missing.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, August 14th.
12.15 a.m.

Wireless German official report:—We repulsed off-repeated attacks to the south of Meris. We also repulsed attacks to the north of the Amiens-Roye and to the south of the Avre.

LONDON, August 14th.
11.10 p.m.

Wireless German official report:—The enemy attacked to the west of the Somme. His attack broke down under

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

SEVENTY THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PARIS, August 15th.

Under the constant pressure of Gen. Humbert's troops between the Matz and the Oise the Germans have been forced to relinquish their hold on Ribecourt, and are falling back along the Oise river.

They had made desperate efforts to cling to the town, owing to the immense importance of its situation on the Compiegne railway to Noyon, but in vain. The figures taken from the official reports of the captures made since July 15th, the date of Marshal Foch's counter-blow in the Marne salient, up to August 15th are 70,000 prisoners and 1,700 guns. This is the greatest total captures made by the Allies during the war in such a short period.

West of Bapaume, following his withdrawal at Hebuterne on the British Front, the enemy has evacuated other advanced positions in that neighbourhood.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KEY POSITIONS AT LASSIGNY.

LONDON, August 14th.
8.10 p.m.

Reuters' Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at two o'clock this afternoon, states:—In the Thiescourt massif, the two key points for the French are the Saint Claude and Ecouvillon farms, the capture of which Gen. Humbert has deemed essential, while the Germans are determined to retain them in order to menace General Humbert's right. Consequently, there is fierce fighting on the whole line and our progress is most difficult.

North of Gury, where the enemy is installed in our 1914 trenches, we did not gain ground.

If the Germans fall back among the hills on the massif, they will probably retire first to the old French line, then to a former front at Plemont.

IMPORTANCE OF "LITTLE SWITZERLAND."

With the capture of Saint Claude and Ecouvillon farms the danger of a counter-attack from the Thiescourt massif is removed.

Whether, after a pause for a rest, another battle begins for the possession of "Little Switzerland" depends upon the plans of the High Command. At any rate, there will be a new operation with stronger material and means on both sides.

FRENCH CAPTURE RIBECOURT.

PARIS, August 15th.

A communiqué states:—During the day we continued to make progress between the Matz and the Oise and captured Ribecourt.

East of Belval our infantry, having learned that an enemy counter-attack was being prepared, succeeded in capturing seven officers and a number of men.

In the regions of Roye and Lassigny the liveliest artillery fighting was continued. On the night of August 13th our bombers dropped 32 tons of bombs on various objectives, including 15 tons on Ham and Noyon, where big fires were observed.

FAIRLY GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, August 15th.

A communiqué states that the night was marked by fairly great artillery activity between the Avre and the Oise. LAVISH USE OF GERMAN GAS.

LONDON, August 15th.
6.55 a.m.

One of the chief features of the Lassigny fighting was the lavish use of German gas, which sometimes caught the Germans themselves.

The fall of Ribecourt is most important, as it commands the road along the Oise towards Compeigne, which is thereby relieved of immediate pressure.

A noteworthy development is the fact that the army on the Somme, hitherto described as in the group under Prince Rupprecht, is now commanded by General von Boehm, who extricated the Crown Prince's army on the Marne.

Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS CREATE DIVERSIONS.

BERSAGLIERI CAPTURE ISLET ON PLAVE.

LONDON, August 15th.

An Italian official report states:—The Bersaglieri, crossing the Plave, occupied an islet to the south-west of Grave-di-Papadopoli, capturing 36 prisoners.

ITALIANS PREVENT ENEMY TROOPS GOING TO FRANCE.

PARIS, August 15th.

A Havas Agency message says the Italians have been carrying out raids on a large scale on their front, keeping the enemy on the alert and preventing him from detaching troops to France.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAF RAIDS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 14th.

The Press Bureau announces:—During July the Independent Air Force carried out 100 raids, of which 86 were into Germany, when they dropped 51 tons of bombs upon important military objectives, despite the periods of bad weather. This constitutes a record both for the number of raids and the weight of bombs.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.

Replying to His Majesty's message on the occasion of the latter's visit to the American warships with the Grand Fleet, President Wilson said he was convinced that the close cooperation of the fleets was greatly to the advantage of the cause of the nations associated against Germany.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE

VARIOUS SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENTS.

LONDON, August 14th.

A Palestine official report states:—On the night of August 12th we successfully raided various points on a ten-mile front astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road, killing 200 and capturing 17 Turkish officers and 230 of other ranks and 15 machine-guns.

On the morning of August 8th the Royal Air Force and Australian units bombed enemy camps in the vicinity of the Amman railway station. Many effective hits were obtained and ground targets were machine-gunned.

The Imperial Camel Corps, co-operating with the Arabs, seized Mudawara railway station, and killed 35 and captured 120 prisoners and two guns.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MAXIMUM PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, August 15th.

A Treasury order fixes the maximum price for silver bullion sold in the United Kingdom at 48.13-16d. per standard ounce.

Shanghai exchange is above parity, indicating that the Chinese demand is likely to increase.

It is believed that some supplies have been secured at San Francisco, but they are not sufficient to meet requirements.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 15th.

The silver market is unchanged. Government has fixed the maximum price at 48.13-16d. per ounce.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S DIFFICULTIES INCREASING.

PARIS, August 15th.

A Havas Agency message states that not only have Germany's difficulties in the West to be considered, but they have also the new trouble which is breaking out in Russia, where the Bolsheviks are tottering.

Ukraine is in revolt, and the German plans are shattered.

Great uneasiness is showing itself in the German Press, which complains that Germany can no longer make certain of victory.

It is also disclosed that British, French and Japanese troops have now landed at Vladivostok.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONGRATULATIONS TO BRITISH ARMY.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, August 15th.

The Press Bureau announces:—His Majesty the King has despatched the following letter to Sir Douglas Haig:—"I most warmly congratulate you and your troops on the happy results of the operations during the past week. I return home with a feeling of profound admiration for my armies, and I am convinced that in union with our Allies we shall, with God's help, secure a victorious peace worthy of the noble sacrifices we have made—a peace which must be a surety to the coming generations against the suffering such as the present world has endured."

MESSAGE FROM IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

LONDON, August 14th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Prime Minister telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig:—"The Imperial War Cabinet send warmest congratulations upon the great triumph achieved by the Allied arms in the third battle of the Somme, and the Empire's heartfelt thanks to you and your most gallant troops."

VON CAPELE'S SUCCESSOR.

AMSTERDAM, August 14th.

The *Wester Zeeitung* states authoritatively that Vice-Admiral Behnke will succeed von Capelle as State Secretary at the Admiralty.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GERMANS MARCHING ON PETROGRAD.

PARIS, August 14th.

A message from Helsingfors states that German troops are marching towards Petrograd.

SOVIET TRANSFERRED TO KRONSTADT.

LONDON, August 15th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Stockholm states that the Petrograd Soviet has been transferred to Kronstadt.

PEASANTS TO AVENGE PLUNDERING.

ELUNDING.

Bands of starving armed peasants are marching towards Petrograd to "avenge the plundering" by hordes of Red Guards.

CONFERENCE OF KAISERS.

AMSTERDAM, August 14th.

The *Wester Zeeitung* states:—The meeting at German Headquarters includes the Kaiser, Emperor Karl, the Bulgarian Crown Prince, the members of the Polish Regency Council, and the leading German Ministers and Army leaders. It is expected that the Polish question will be settled; also the question regarding Austro-Bulgarian co-operation on the Western Front.

"VORWAERTS" MOURNFUL PLAINT.

AMSTERDAM, August 15th.

Commenting upon Emperor Karl's visit to Main Headquarters, *Vorwaerts* dwells upon the facility of deliberations aimed at a solution of the Eastern problems unless an overwhelming German victory in the West is obtainable, concerning which the paper expresses doubt, and utters a warning against manufacturing Kingdoms and States which might react against their creators.

The paper declares that the miserable Brest-Litovsk peace is not worth the bones of a single German soldier.

AUSTRIAN EMPLOYEES DEMAND WAR BONUS.

AMSTERDAM, August 15th.

A deputation, representing 200,000 Austrian State employees, demanded a war bonus of 50 per cent.

Heavy rains are damaging the crops.

AMERICA'S SEPTEMBER DRAFT.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.

The American Provost-Marshal has ordered the registration of all youths who have reached the age of 21 since June 5th. This is expected to add 150,000 to the September draft.

GERMANS DECLARE WAR IS LOST.

LONDON, August 15th.

Elquent testimony to the real feeling in Germany is afforded by the increasing number of laboured articles condemning pessimism, especially in the Rhine provinces. The papers complain that the people are openly declaring that Germany is losing the war.

KAISERS CONDEMNATION OF LICHNOWSKY.

AMSTERDAM, August 15th.

A Berlin official message states that the Kaiser has approved of the Prussian Upper House's condemnation of Prince Lichnowsky, who, therefore, is deprived of membership.

LATEST ALLIED NATION.

LONDON, August 15th.

The British recognition of the Czechoslovak nation is likely to have far-reaching consequences. Although, naturally, nothing has been settled regarding the boundaries of the new State, it means an additional obstacle to German extension towards the East.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS' DANGEROUS POSITION.

LONDON, August 15th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Vladivostok states that the Czechoslovaks are in a dangerous position and are liable to be cut off altogether unless they speedily obtain assistance.

THE CHINESE COOLIE CORPS.

Second-Lieut. A. W. Lockhead, of the C.E.C., writing in the *Chinese Recorder* with regard to the Chinese Labour Corps, says:—"A dry canteen is established in every camp, and the coolies have an opportunity to spend their spare day as they please. I saw one man eat a tube of tooth paste, and two others drink a bottle of Mott's lime juice, neat, at a sitting. A British N.C.O. sold a five-shilling watch to a coolie for 75 francs, and was court-martialled for the offence. At Winnipeg I saw a coolie sell a pair of common bamboo chopsticks to a Canadian for 25 cents. He was not court-martialled for the offence."

THE "T. M. B."

[BY JAMES HOBSON.]

He sat in his shirt-sleeves waiting to be called by the doctors, the T.M.B. (Traveling Medical Board). On the other side of the door were the men who would decide his fate—send him to the battle once again or give him a safe job.

What did he wish—or hope? He hardly knew. Certainly he wasn't anxious to go back and yet many of his happiest days had been spent "over there." Life in England had nothing that compared with the beauty of the comradeship of Flanders.

"Mr. —" said a voice inside. "He went in. Three doctors were there—a lieutenant, a major, and a colonel. Turned down from a draft; supposed to be heart trouble," he said in reply to an inquiry.

The lieutenant walked to him, the silvery tubes dangling in his ears. His heart was thumping madly. The lieutenant listened. "Lie down here," he said.

He lay down. His heart went steady. He felt strangely calm. The silvery "receiver" at the end of the tubes was travelling over his chest, pausing, making little leaps, pausing again.

"Ever been ill?" asked the lieutenant. "Pleurisy," when I was fifteen," he answered. The lieutenant left him on the still air of the room and some muffled whispering. He felt like a child lying there.

Out of the corner of his eye he saw the major coming, adjusting his tubes. He gave little sharp "hum"s and "ha"s. The tune he was listening to didn't seem to please him. Next he gripped the wrist and started out of the window.

"Mr. —" began to regard himself in an abstract sort of way, dreamily. He felt sorry for the poor devil lying there, being played about with. He wondered what the verdict would be. "Irregular pulse," the words floated on to his consciousness. They came from somebody at the other end of a telephone a hundred miles away.

The colonel was over the boy now, with a black, wood-looking tube with a disc-like top. The tube was hopping about over his chest and the colonel kept popping his ear on top of it and listening. "Ever had rheumatism?" asked the voice over the telephone, and the reply seemed to form itself. "Once, in the foot," "Yes, yes," said the voice, as if it had known all about it.

The colonel had gone. He roused himself, got up, and slowly proceeded to dress.

"France long, Mr. —" asked the colonel.

"Fourteen months," he replied laconically.

"Um! um! Agreed on your decision, gentlemen?"

"Yes, quite."

"Home service only for you, Mr. —"

said the colonel, smiling. "Good-morning."

He walked out trying to make up his mind what he thought about it all.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

STATEMENT BY MR. BURTON.

The Hon. H. Burton, K.C., M.L.A., Minister of Railways and Harbours, who represents the Union of South Africa at this year's Imperial Conference, in an interview with Reuters' representative, said:—"Nobody regrets more than I do General Botha's inability to come personally to England. He feels that in existing circumstances his first duty at present towards South Africa and the Empire lies in his own country, where the political situation requires his wise and firm control. I do not mean that there is any practical danger of trouble in the shape of a pro-republican rising or anything of that kind. Indeed, I do not believe that any action of that kind is contemplated by the leaders of the Nationalists. The republican doctrine has some substantial following in the late republic, but in Natal it, of course, has no support to speak of, whilst in the Cape Provinces it is by no means popular among our Dutch-speaking South Africans, even of the Nationalist party. These people have lived for generations under the British system of government, and value its advantages and liberties, which they are not prepared to exchange for the theoretical benefits of republicanism. At the same time, the insistent and constant preaching of republican propaganda throughout the country involves the danger that irresponsible persons may be so carried away as to endeavour to put into practice what is being preached. Apart from the present political troubles, which are largely dependent upon the continuance of the war, and which may be expected in the main to be greatly modified when it is over, the general outlook in South Africa is entirely promising. The country is enjoying extraordinary prosperity, and there is a notable spirit of enterprise. The policy of the Union Government is to do its utmost in aiding the cause of the Allies, and, in spite of so-called Nationalist sentiment, there can be no doubt that the great majority keenly support the Government in its attitude towards the war. South Africa is perhaps more alive now to the real significance of the war than it has been at any time, and a very large people share the feeling of English South Africans in this respect. But for the insidious operations in our country districts, South Africa recruiting would be swelled by a much larger proportion of the Dutch section even than is the case now. And, as a matter of fact, in spite of all the unfavourable influences, a substantial portion of the recruits now being enlisted are of Dutch extraction."



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PROFESSIONAL DISEASES: THE NEWEST PATHOLOGY.

There are many theories of the cause and origin of disease. Hardly a week passes but a new theory is added to existing theories. Hitherto very little attention has been directed to the "professional theory." This has recently been propounded by a one-time inmate of Colney Hatch; he is, at the time of writing, inside again. This gentleman's theory—the details of which are being jealously guarded lest German agents should "borrow" them—is simplicity itself, and promises to be an (in) valuable contribution to the medical science of our day. In brief, it ascribes every form of mental obliquity to the influence of the profession, trade, or occupation which the patient pursues. It renders diagnosis simple, and will, for this reason if for no other, be popular among the over-worked members of the medical profession. Given the patient's occupation, one can—within limits—give the disease. As thus:—

1.—The Legal Profession.—If the patient be a young barrister you will be safe to treat him for swelled head. Make strict inquiries as to how many briefs he has. If he has done the swelling is not likely to give serious trouble and will probably subside in a year or two. But should he be what is popularly known as a "rising" barrister the trouble may prove deep-seated. As the head swells a lightness will set in which will facilitate his rise. Should the very serious complications of "smartness" and "reputation" ensue there will be small chance of his recovery and the disease will run its course until the patient dies or is made a judge. In the latter case the malady is likely to assume a modified form. At this stage the patient's features assume a set and owl-like appearance; he mumbles and pertrates feeble jokes at which he laughs immoderately. Treat him for softening of the brain and try to persuade him to decide such cases as come before him by a throw of the dice.

2.—The Clergy.—When called in by the clergy pay special attention to the voice and the manner of the patient. There is only one serious ailment likely to be contracted in clerical circles—i.e., Pulpitis. This malady takes many forms. The commonest is, for the poor fellow thus afflicted to talk as though he were standing above you in the pulpit, and, once started, it is very difficult to prevail on him to stop. The best way to break the flow of this rush of words is to let him tell the story of his life. And now, if you then start to your feet and utter a deep and fervent "Amen!" he will become confused, lose the thread of his discourse, and stop. Should this method fail, recourse must be had to a bucket of cold water. During recovery give the patient funny stories to read, commencing with such mild wit as "The man who worked up to the Pink 'N' and The Joy Rag."

3.—Artists.—This disease known as "Capillus angis," though not now met with so frequently as in former days, is still occasionally encountered in Chelsea and other art centres. The best results are gained by introducing the parasites popularly referred to as "Things" into the patient's hair. These little creatures will, according to their nature, set on fire, irritation or tickling which will materialize his hair. In cases of "Futurism" little can be done beyond introducing the sufferer to a "Pastist" of the opposite sex. Should they marry, there is some satisfaction to be derived from the reflection that any children resulting from the union will almost certainly be "Presentists."

4.—Doctors.—Members of the medical profession are very seldom ill. But when they are the difficulties of treatment are seriously increased by their frequent and obstinate refusal to take medicine. The pathological condition known as medicophobia erects a barrier which it is highly difficult to overcome. It is not, of course, that doctors have any doubts as to the efficacy of the drugs they dispense; their attitude is purely altruistic. They will more drugs they drink the less there will be for their patients. One of the effects of medicophobia is that doctors who have contracted the disease live to an extreme old age. Dr. Parr (who refused to take his own pills) lived to 150 years (or was it 200?). Such longevity is not in the least interests of the profession, since the younger men have to wait so long for a practice. Medicine in these cases should be forcibly administered. Veronal gives good results.

5.—Grocers.—A curious disease is abroad amongst grocers at the present time. Its distinguishing feature is a complete inability to part with their goods. The sight of a pound of margarine or a side of bacon induces a species of palsy most distressing to behold. Butter, which in pre-war days would not melt in their mouths, now dissolves easily—and even rabbies supervene when a customer enters the shop. Brace the system and encourage the patient to tell you what he would do with the Kaiser.

6.—Bishops.—The prevailing episcopal disease is heresy followed by sharp spasms of schism. It affects different bishops in different ways. What in one bishop is a serious heresy, in another is scarcely even a schism. In old days these attacks were followed by burning fevers. But to-day the distemper is comparatively mild and no burning results. The malady is thought to be induced by a too full habit of mind, and good results are obtained by forbidding the sufferer to think. In troublesome cases it may even be necessary to remove the brains (if any).

7.—Politicians.—The most serious disease likely to afflict politicians is *horror honoris* or dread of honour. This malady is itself in a consuming terror lest a title should be thrust upon the patient for services rendered his country. It is useless to argue and seek to persuade him that he has done nothing to merit popular recognition. The dread of a baronetcy haunts him by day and by night. There is no cure for this disease, and when the patient dies of this disease, and when there is nothing more for the medical man to do except to attend the funeral in a silk hat and black kid gloves.—*Continued at foot of next column.*

THE PASSING SHOW.

A LONDON SEASON IN 1918.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES.")

If a London Rip van Winkle had enjoyed the good fortune of going to sleep in the summer of 1914, and had awoke in June, 1918, he would very quickly have become aware that, apart from having overslept himself, a good many other awkward things had happened. Those who have watched the gradual evolution of War-London, and are themselves part of it, cannot be expected to see the picture as it really is. We are too near the canvas, and it is not a picture after all, but "the pictures"—a restless cinematograph film following the other with incompleteness and inconsequence. Only part of the relentless procession of change records itself, much of it passes us unobserved.

Looking back one remembers, for instance, the Birdcage Walk during that August, when the ride opposite Wellington Barracks was filled with gun limbers, transport wagons, and chunky bog-maned horses, and under the shade of a young sycamore, reclining khaki figures and honest shiny faces. Outside the barracks, a dazed crowd of onlookers, inside, the drilling of the awkward squad. Yet behind that little scene, and the stucco facade beyond, the great wheel has been set in motion—mobilization. Three months later and Kitchener's Army, a long snake of mufiti, is holding up one's taxi in the Mall—first-fruits of the dragon's teeth.

A later phase develops when London becomes one vast hoarding, every foot of surface pasted over with advertisements. At various periods we are employed in a to join the Army, to invest in War Loan, and to eat less bread. To do all three at once would be a kind of patriotic but-trick.

The grey face of London is changing, vast Government buildings, huge as balloon sheds, spring up everywhere—great hives packed with bees and drones all gathering the honey that is delectable only to the palate of an upstart bureaucrat. In square sand gardens which seemed dreary corridors of blacked grass and foliage, thinly sprinkled with pugs, perambulators, and nurserymaids, little Hansel and Gretel houses have made their appearance. One fondly hopes that the fairy tale may come true and that the sugar walls, chocolate roof, and toffee gables may indeed stand the practical test.

The streets are full—khaki everywhere, the delphinium blue and scarlet ties of the wounded. Here and there a foreign form catches the eye, the forage cap with penwiper tassel attached, the brightness of French Army, or the gaudy display of crimson, blue, and gold eloquent of the "splendour and havoc of war," though khaki dominates everything, sober and fateful, with here and there the swagger of a Colonial hat or the swing of a kilt.

Other silhouettes have grown familiar. All part of the war crowd, the cleaner, the woman who looks as if she belonged to the coterie of Henri Murger, Mini Pilon's friends might have worn those peg-top trousers, and that peaked cap, and alongside of her, though she holds first place in my heart, the uniformed woman world, the V.A.D., the postwoman, the omnibus conductress. There was a crowd, however, which wore no badge of office—the food searchers in a dismal band, whose progress was marked by a dark winter dress and a tenacious dark winter dress. It is eager and restless, illumined by a steady flame of optimism. Londoners are living very much in the moment, at close grips with the new life; there is no time to look over the shoulder at the past, or to search the distance for what is coming hereafter. The present has never been clamorous and insistent as now.

It is a changed London, and with the changes in external things the metamorphosis in internal life has kept pace. The phases in the life of the metropolis are—out of the superfluous and the dragging of necessity we weave together a hair shirt which we are learning to wear uncomplainingly, if not gracefully.

Life is probably healthier, though it is more uncomfortable, and everything that used to be simple, from the ordering of a pair of boots to the coming of a train, has become a matter of great difficulty, and is verging on catastrophe.

Freedom, which our bull-dog senators (in both Houses) assure us we are fighting for, has at last been won for West hostesses—we have that to the good. There is a delightful unconventionality about all London entertaining. She who in happier times would have awaited the advent of the *bombe glacée* with a glazed anxiety, turns with a stepmotherly indifference to a dinner of curried lentils. The after-dinner distractions need no longer be offered, for each and all are haunted by the same obsession—how to get home. Telephone for a taxi. You might as well try to get a pound of margarine by wireless. So after a discreet interval the early parting comes, and diners out are swallowed up in an indigestible night with searchlights above them and the ill-defined death-trap of the kerb below.

We have learned to be grateful for the negative amenities of the new life. We discover that there is a tube which lands us close to the opera, that standing room can be found in the corridor of an express train, that No. 16 omnibus has an empty seat on a wet night. Such windfalls are hailed as favours coming straight from the gods. There is a symbolism of them too; the sight of a Secretary of State strapping even President Wilson would admit makes the world safe for democracy. Truly, all of these, if you will, but straw which shows the way, the wind of the world is blowing.

recognition. The dread of a baronetcy haunts him by day and by night. There is no cure for this disease, and when the patient dies of this disease, and when there is nothing more for the medical man to do except to attend the funeral in a silk hat and black kid gloves.—*Continued at foot of next column.*

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PARTY.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPORTING RECRUITING.

The conditions which Mr. Tudor, the leader of the Opposition, voiced at the Governor-General's Recruiting Conference at Melbourne towards the end of April, and on which, in the Labour party's opinion, the harmony of the community depended, were as follows:—

1.—A definite pronouncement by the Government that conscription should be finally abandoned.
2.—No economic conscription in private and public employ.
3.—The restoration of unions to the status which they enjoyed before the strike of last August and the re-employment of victimised unionists.
4.—The repeal of the War Precautions Regulations not vital to the conduct of the war and a Government guarantee against their re-enactment.
5.—The cessation of political and industrial prosecution under the War Precautions Act.

6.—The immediate release of all those not guilty of criminal offences and imprisoned in connection with conscription, peace propaganda, recruiting, and strikes.
7.—The refund of the fines and costs in connection with the above-mentioned prosecutions.

8.—The prevention of profiteering.
Mr. Hughes stated that the Federal and State Governments were prepared to consider the Labour party's proposals in a favourable spirit, but only because they most earnestly desired the cordial and complete co-operation of Labour organisations, in return for which the Government were prepared to satisfy the Labour party's requirements.

The following resolution was finally unanimously carried:—That this Conference, meeting at a time of unparalleled emergency, resolves to make all possible efforts to avert defeat by German militarism, and urges the Australian people to unite in a wholehearted effort to secure the necessary reinforcements voluntarily.
Mr. Hughes and Mr. Holman said they accepted the motion with regret and disappointment, as being apparently the only motion which was likely to be passed unanimously.

CITY LIFE TO-DAY IN GERMANY.

Mr. J. C. Segre wrote from Geneva on June 6th to the *Daily News*:—I was shown to-day the latest report on conditions in Germany, which has reached a prominent international banking house from its agent in Berlin, and am authorized to transmit you extracts.

Dated the middle of May, the document was compiled by a man who has exceptional facilities of knowing the truth about Germany. He says:—The amazing gambling fever, which has seized all classes is one of the most curious features of life in Berlin at present. Even the great offensive in France has hardly diverted the people's minds from attempting to get rich quickly. Clerks and girl typists are organizing cash clubs, and speculating on the Bourse with the money raised. Poor men become millionaires between breakfast and supper.

"THE COURT" SHOCKED.
The moral feeling of the Court is shocked at this gambling, during Germany's hour of crisis and under pressure from above, the banks are discounting speculation instead of encouraging it. The war has increased Berlin's importance and wealth and practically ruined the country. I have just returned from a visit to Hamburg. The city is the most of its former self. Curiously enough, the great shipowners and export merchants solemnly observe regulation office hours, spending their time principally in reading newspapers and poring over maps of the great trade routes. All male employees have departed, and the girl clerks and typists sit at deserted office windows knitting or sewing or tending flowers.

Thirty thousand workmen are busy, however, day and night in the yards building submarines and merchant ships. The Weerman Line alone has launched four new boats during recent months. "In spite of the ruined state of the country, great optimism prevails. People profess regarding the future. People profess complete confidence in a crushing German victory, which will give them a cash indemnity for lost trade and opportunities for commercial expansion."
"Many shipping magnates count on a speedy reconciliation with England after the war." They need us and we need them," said Herr Bahr recently. Hamburg is one of the great centres of after-war preparation.

"In Munich, life is pleasant than either at Berlin or Hamburg, yet the peace desire is strongest there."
Regarding food conditions, the writer says:—
"Food is scarce and abominably bad, yet famine does not confront the people, and, so far as present appearances go, the blockade will not compel Germany to surrender. The early months of last year saw the whole population, owing to food difficulties, on the verge of despair, and as long as the Government can supply a sufficiency of potatoes to the population it can stave off any movement of revolt provoked by hunger."

WELL WASHED DISHER.
"The lack of fats causes intense sufferings and privations, and German sciences and industry have failed to solve the substitute problem. Dishes are washed three times after each meal in hotels, and fat is extracted from the dirty water."
"The mass of the population leads a drab, machine-like existence, the one excitement of which is the Sunday search for food in the country-side."
"Revolt caused by starvation is unlikely, but the burden of existence generally may provoke a collapse of the whole machine. Industry is flourishing in a hectic, feverish fashion. The rich, fearing the future taxation of capital, are buying jewellery, furs, and other articles of luxury."

REMARRIAGE OF A THE DIVORCED.

'DISCUSSION BY YORK CONVOCATION.

At the Lower House of Convocation of York, recently, the Dean of Manchester presented the report of a Committee on the remarriage of divorced persons, which stated that after mature consideration the Committee considered that Church people and clergy would be greatly helped in the difficulty, which is both theoretical and practical, if the bishops, or the majority of them, would answer certain questions, including: (1) If the Church did or could sanction the remarriage of an innocent divorced person during the lifetime of the partner? (2) Was it the duty of the clergy to refuse both parties from Holy Communion? (3) Is remarriage sufficient to repel the innocent party and is it the duty of the clergy and for Church people to treat the innocent party remarried by the secular authority as living in adultery? (4) Is there any difference which can and should be made in the treatment of guilty and innocent persons who have been remarried after divorce?

Archdeacon Lindsay (Oxford) said that the Catholic Church, of which they were a section, had never tolerated divorce involving remarriage. Divorce had been granted as a relief from an intolerable burden, but it was never meant to convey the right of remarriage. He moved that the questions be drafted so as to admit of no possibility of remarriage being regarded as an open question. The Dean of Carlisle replied that the Church had only one attitude on the question. It was important that they should recognise that the Church of this age had as much right to consider this question as the Church of earlier ages, and that it could not set up the principle that one section of the Church could never adopt a new rule unless it was followed by the whole of Christendom. Canon Merriman said the report was based on a rotten foundation. It was part of the down-grade movement in faith and morals.

The Rev. A. Symonds thought it a mistake to try to bring down the law of the Church to the level of the State. The Dean of York seconded Archdeacon Lindsay's amendment, remarking that he was not prepared to accept the northern view of even the ten bishops of the Church should sanction the remarriage of an innocent divorced person. The amendment was carried by one vote, and the report was adopted with verbal alterations.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FEVER. MEN INOCULATED WITH GERMS FOR MEDICAL TESTS.

In a ward at New End Hospital, London, lie eight men who will be the heroes of the war. They are men who have volunteered to contract trench fever, the disease which, according to a medical authority, takes tens of thousands of men from the fighting line. Major Byrnes is in charge of the investigations which are being carried on as to the origin of trench fever and the conditions under which it is spread, and under treatment have agreed to submit to certain tests which will be useful in adding to what is already known about the disease.

The first two volunteers were W. H. Cole, a man of 64, who was with Lord Roberts' column as gunner during one of the Indian campaigns, and H. H. Edgler, 78 years of age, who came from America at the beginning of the war to see what use he could be to his native country. Both these men were infected with trench fever, but there was no result. The reason attributed for this is that the skin of both was infected too hard. Other volunteers have been infected include E. C. Stabile, E. Robinson (70), T. Bryant (71), C. Jordan (60), and I. Werd (60). As a result of their self-sacrifice, Major Byrnes and his colleagues hope to be able to render the blood of soldiers immune from the operations of the responsible germ.

KING GEORGE.

A FRENCHWOMAN'S IMPRESSION.

Under the heading, "George V. Democrat King," Madame Andrée Viollis, London correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, describes, with a tinge of astonishment and admiration, the effects produced upon her mind by the sight of King George in the midst of his people on the occasion of an investiture at Buckingham Palace. "There is no difficulty about getting in," she writes. "It is unnecessary to use any influence to provide oneself with a letter of introduction or even a ticket of admission. The King of England is to be seen by everybody. I note the simplicity of his costume. There is nothing outwardly to distinguish him from the others. While 'God Save the King' is being played he stands at the sal holding himself quite straight, his graceful countenance full at once of dignity and kindness. I look around me. There is no hysterical enthusiasm, none of that open-mouthed wonder which doubtless is accorded every step and every historic gesture of the Imperial Kaiser, but in all eyes is seen the kind of trust and esteem affectionately pleasure with which looks upon a kinsman or a friend whom one is proud. We have here truly democratic Sovereignty—once we stand of imposing his will upon people feels that he incarnates sentiments and wishes, who associate himself with their labours, and whose anxieties and ordeals, who is his difficult rôle simply and conscientiously. When the American representatives said that with him no impression of being in the presence of a King, he bestowed the highest on one who is only, and who is content to be, the first gentleman-kingdom."

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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or to BARR & CO., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	On 17th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	RAIBONG	On 18th Aug. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNGKIANG	On 20th Aug. Noon.
TIENSIN	HUICHOW	On 21st Aug. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	On 22nd Aug. 2 a.m.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidsips Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"SHANGHAI" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 20th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	about	St. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

R.R.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity of applying to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU ... 12,800 Tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,333 Tons	4th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,500 Tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 Tons	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

5 Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

+ Wireless telegraphy.

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MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

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Next Sailing: From Hongkong.

11 SUWA MARU ... Sat. 17th Aug. at 11 A.M.
11 FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.

5 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MORI, Manager

Telephone 252 and 253

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	SUN. 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 22nd Aug.
TENYO MARU	21,000	SUN. 25th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"JOHNN MARU" ... FRIDAY, 23rd Aug. at 9 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Aug. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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